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any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at tend to Funcral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept 5, 1838 36-tf

The School for Young Ladies.

NDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL who was for several years associated with the Rev. John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs. Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18, 1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each. The Elementary branches will be taught by

the session, at The Higher Branches, at

The Scholars will be charged from the time of their entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the op-tion of the teachers The attention of the Instructors will be particularly directed to the manners and morals of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Special effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the Primary Classes. The discipline of the School will be In consequence, no young lady will be retained in it, who cannot be restrained from the violation of its established rules, by private admonition or public reproof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr. A. T. SKILLMAN, at his Beok Store. A few scholars can be boarded in the family of the Principals. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-paid \$3.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



addition to my large and splendid Stock of FUR-NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of do ing every description of UPHOLSTERING, most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-ing, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH. Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837年48-tf

September 20, 1838.

HE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. Mon-RISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresl and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar, Correct, Teas, Liquors, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.
S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-4f

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, A TTORNIES at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

RANAWAY

ROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle; no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.

A. WICKLIFFE.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and and curative effects on female

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afficted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe les are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

OR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 17, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md., Class No. 6, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb 27, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.								
1	Prize	of \$10,000	10	Prizes	of	\$120		
1	66	10,000	55	66		100		
1	66	2,000	110	66		90		
1	66	1,250	54	66		40		
1	46	1,100	54	66		30		
10	66	1,000	54	44		25		
10	66	250	108	"		20		
10	66	200	3,294	66		10		
10	46	150	17,172	"		5		
	T	ICKETS \$5-Sha	res in pro	portion.				
A. S. STREETER, Lexington,								

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GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!! MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now be rendered available without sacrifice—the consequence of which is, that we are enabled to place before our readers a wonderfully extended series of Schemes for the months of March and April. There will be drawn during the next two months the following "ne plus ultra" of Lotteries, viz. ONE CAPITAL OF

\$80,000! \$40,000! 20 of 20,000!

\$50,000! 10 of \$30,000! &C. &C.

S. J. SYLVES TER begs attention to the undermen tioned Schemes for March, as well as to the Extra Re porter, [containing full particulars of the Mammoth Lottery, Capitals \$80,000! &c. &c. to be drawn on the 20th of April next] which will be duly forwarded to all his

correspondents.

S. J. S. again finds it necessary to caution the pub-IJS. J. S. again ning it is like to be particular in addressing S. J. SYLVESTER,

and to solicit early application to ensure attention to

Virginia Ftate Lettery For the benefit of the Richmond Academy. Class 2, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. March 2, 1839.

	GRAND C.	APITALS.			
1 Prize of-	-\$30,000.	1 4 Priz	e of-\$2,000.		
1 "	10,000.	2 "	2,500.		
1 "	5,000.	10 "	1,500.		
1 "	3,317.	200 "	500.		
Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package					
of 25 whole tickets in this fine scheme will be sent for					
\$130. Shares in proportion.					

Virginia Ptate Lottery. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class 2, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. March 9, 1839.

	CAPIT	TAL	S.	
1 Prize	of-\$30,000,	50	Prizes of	\$1,000,
1 "	10,000,	50		400,
1 "	4,000,	50	**	300,
1 "	3,000,	130	"	200,
1		65		100,
	only Ten Pollars			
ige of 26	tickets will be sen	t for	\$140—S	hares in pro-

OG-GRAND SCHEME! CO

50,000 DOLLARS

Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D.C. on Saturday, March 16,-75 numbers, 11 drawn ballots.

	SPLENDII	SCHEME.	
1 Prize of-	-\$50,000,	10 Prizes of -	-\$1,250
1 "	20,000,	20	1.000
1	10,000,	30 "	750
1 "	7,500,	30 "	500
1 "	6,040,	60 "	300
2 "	2,500,	64 "	250
3 "	2,000,	64 "	200
5 "	1,500,		100年15年

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on-

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!

Virginia Stre Lectery.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes Class 2, for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 23, 1839.

1	SCHE	ME.		
1 Prize of	\$35,295,		Prizes of	\$2,000
1 "	12,000,		46	250
1 "	7,000,	60	. "	200
1 "	5,525,	122	16	150
Tickets only	\$10. A cert	ificate	of a Pacl	cage of 2
vholes will be s	ent for \$140	Shar	es in propo	ortion

Virginia Wellburg Lottery. Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 30—75 numbers, 12 ballots. CAPITALS.

1 11156 01-20	,000,	1	Frize	01	\$2,00
1 " 10	.000,	50	66		100
1 " 6	,000,	20	44		50
1 " 3	,140,	20	44		30
1 " 3	,000,	123			20
1 " 2	,500,	126	"		100
Tickets Ten Dolla	rs. Shar	esin	propo	rtion.	A cert
ate of package of 2	5 whole t	ickets	s will	be sent	for on!

\$130-Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER.

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THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where Materia decode, many material decode, where a street of the restorate, where the restorate, where Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Baniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gaz-Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-tf

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, On the subject of Abolition Pelitions.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a petition, and said: I have received, Mr. President, a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which I wish to present to the Senate. It is signed by several hundred inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and chiefly of the City of Washington. Among them I recognise the name of the highly esteemed Mayor of the city, and other respectable names, some of which are personally and well known to me. They express their regret that the subject of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia continues to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress by inconsiderate and misguided individuals in other parts of the derate and misguided individuals in other parts of the United States. They state that they do not desire the abolition of slavery within the District, even if Congress possess the questionable power of abolishing it, without the consent of the people whose interests would be immediately and directly affected by the measure; that it is a question solely between the people of the District and their only constitutional Legislature, purely municipal, and one in which no exterior influence or interest can justly interfere; that, if at any future period the people of this District should desire the aboliriod the people of this District should desire the aboli tion of slavery within it, they will doubtless make their wishes known, when it will be time enough to take the matter into consideration; that they do not on this occasion, present themselves to Congress because they are slave-holders—many of them are not—some of them are conscientiously opposed to slavery—but they appear because they justly respect the rights of those who own that description of property, and because they en-tertain a deep conviction that the continued agitation of the question by those who have no right to interfere with it, has an injurious influence on the peace and tranquility of the community, and upon the well-being and happiness of those who are held in subjection; they finally protest as well against the unauthorized intervention o which they complain, as against any legislation on the part of Congress in compliance therewith. But, as I

part of Congress in compliance therewith. But, as I wish these respectable petitioners to be themselves heard, I request that their petition may be read. [It was read accordingly, and Mr. Clay proceeded.]

I am informed by the committee which requested me to offer this petition, and believe, that it expresses the almost unanimous sentiments of the people of the District of Columbia.

The performance of this service affords me, said Mr. C. a legitimate opportunity, of which, with the permission of the Senate, I mean now to avail myself, to say something, not only on the particular objects of the pe-tition, but upon the great and interesting subject with which it is intimately associated.

It is well known to the Senate, said Mr. Clay, that I

have thought that the most judicious course with at oli-tion petitions has not been of late pursued by Congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them, without epposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, however, by a majority of Congress, that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act definitively upon them. There is no appearant all difference between these considerations. substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute objection to the prayer of the petitioners. But there is a great difference in the form of proceeding; and, Mr. President, some experience in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with meaning the conduction of th tended with more mischievous consequences than the indiction of a positive injury. We all know that, even in private life, a violation of the existing usages and ecremonies of society cannot take place without serious prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have acquired a considerable apparent force by blending with the object which they have in view a collateral and totally different question arising out of an alleged violaof petition. I know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from which I differed, than to violate the right of petition in any case in which, according to its judgment, that right ould be constitutionally exercised, or where the object of the petition could be safely or properly granted --Still, it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized hold of the fact of the treatment which their petitions have received in Congress, and made injurious impressions upon the minds of a large portion of the commu-nity. This, I think, might have been avoided by the course which I should have been glad to have seen pur-

And I desire now, Mr. President, to advert to some of those topics which I think might have been usefully em-bodied in a report by a committee of the Senate, and which, I am persuaded, would have checked the progress, if it had not altogether arrested the efforts, of abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work would have been accomplished with much happier effect, under the auspices of a committee, than it can be by me. But, anxious as I always am to contribute whatever is in my power, to the harmony, concord, and happiness of this great people, I feel myself irresistibly impelled to do whatever is in my power, incompetent as I feel myself to be, to dissuade the public from continuing to agitate a subject fraught with the most direful consequences.

There are three classes of persons opposed, or apparently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first, are those, who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscien tiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the Confederacy. In this class may be comprehended that peaceful and examplary society of "Friends," one of whose established maxims is, an abhorrence of war in all its forms, and the cultivation of peace and good-will amongst mankind. The next class consists of apparent abality of the control of the abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded, that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co-operate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra abolitionists. class are the real ultra-abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing, and the acknowledged and incontestable powers of the State are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes o the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has ta-ken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim; are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is a bolition, universal abolition, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil; it is avowed and proclaimed. Utterly destinate of constitutional or other rightful power, living in tably distinct convergences.

manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and without moral preparation, three millions of negro slaves, under jurisdictions altogether separated from those under which they live. I have said that immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means towards the attainment of a much more important end. Unfortunately, they are not the only means. Another, and much more lamentable one is that which this class is endeavoring to employ, of arrying one portion against another portion of the Union. With that view, in all their leading prints and publications, the alleged horrors of slavery are depicted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to excite the imaginations and stimulate the rage of the people in the free States against the people in the slave States. The slaveholder is held up and represented as the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements of fugitive slaves and of slaves to be sold, are carefully collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detestation and hatred against one entire and the largest section of the Union. And like a notorious agitator, upon another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society, the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that whilst I recognise in the justly wounded feelings of the Minister of the United States, at the Court of St. James, much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion, he would have better consulted the dignity of his station and his country in treating him with contemptuous si-lence. He would exclude us from European society—he who himself can only obtain a contraband admission and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American Minister would have best pursued the dictates of true dignity by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people.

But the means to which I have already adverted, are ot the only ones which this third class of ultra-aboli tionists are employing to effect their ultimate end.— They began their operations by professing to employ onby persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interests; but impatient with the slow influence their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently replyed to change their system of action. To the agen cy of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the powers of the ballot-box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not per-ceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings f these should be found insufficient, to invoke, final the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the pro-cedings of the ultra-abolitionists that I should scriously nvite every considerate man in the country solemnly to pause and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultraabolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot-box, that I am induced,

apon this occasion, to address you. There have been three epochs in the history of our country at which the spirit of abolition displayed itself. The first was immediately after the formation of the present Federal Government. When the Constitution was about going into operation, its powers were not well understood by the community at large, and remain-ed to be accurately interpreted and defined. At that period numerous abolition societies were formed, com-prising not merely the Society of Friends, but many other good men. Petitions were presented to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery. They were re erved without scrious opposition, referred, and re upon by a committee. The report stated that the General Government had no power to abolish slavery as it existed in the several States, and that these States themselves had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The report was generally acquiesced in, and satisfaction and tranquility ensued; the abolition societies thereafter limiting their exertions, in respect to the black population,

to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws. The next period when the subject of slavery, and abolition incidentally, was brought into notice and discussion, was that on the memorable occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. The struggle was long, strenuous, and fearful It is too re cent to make it necessary to do more than merely advert to it, and to say, that it was finally composed by one of those compromises, characteristic of our institutions, and of which the Constitution itself is the most signal

The third is that in which we now find ourselves .-Various causes, Mr. President, have contributed to produce the existing excitement on the subject of abolition. The principal one, perhaps, is the example of British emancipation of the slaves in the ands adjacent to our country. Such is the similarity in laws, in language, in institutions, and in common origin, between Great Britain and the United States that no great measure of national policy can be adopted in the one country, without producing a considerable degree of influence in the other. Confounding the totally different cases together, of the powers of the Brit ish Parliament and those of the Congress of the United States, and the totally different situations of the British West India Islands, and the slaves in the sovereign and independent States of this Confederacy, superficial men have inferred from the undecided British experiment the practicability of the abolition of slavery in these States. The powers of the British Parliament are unlimited, and are often described to be omnipotent. The powers of the American Congress, on the contrary, are few, cautiously limited, scrupulously excluding all that are not granted, and, above all, carefully and absolutely excluding all power over the existence or continuance of slavery in the several States. The slaves, too, upon which British legislation operated, were not in the bosom of the kingdom, but in remote and feeble colonies, having no voice in Parliament. The West India slaveholder, was neither represented nor representative in that Parliament. And whilst I most forvently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodngs of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may e, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Par iament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freeman as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the parent country, three or four millions of African ne-gro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and their owners had been members of the British Parliament-a case which would have presented some analogy to that of our own country—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practicable to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with all their embittered feelings in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the British Parliament are? Other causes have conspired with the British example

to produce the existing excitement from abolition. I say it with profound regret, but with no intention to occa-sion irritation here or elsewhere, that there are persons in both parts of the Union who have sought to mingle ing in totally distinct communities, as alien to the communities in which the subjects on which they would operate resides, so far as concerns political power over that subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they never the subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they never the control who have sought to the strong which the same time, has positive instructions from his countries that, in high party times, a disposition too of the kind of treaty which he is to the prevails to seize hold of every thing which can negotiate and conclude. If he rightes those in-

ertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to be to strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Charges strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Charges of fostering abolition designs have been heedlessly and unjustly made by one party against the other. Prior to the late election of the President of the United States, he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much as I was opposed to his election, and am to his Administration, I neither shared in making nor believing the truth of the charge. He was scarcely installed in office before the same charge was directed against those who opposed his election.

who opposed his election.

Mr. President, it is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, and either of the two great parties in this country has any designs or aim at abolition. I should deeply lament if it were true. I should consider, if it were true, that the danger to the stability of our system would be infinitely greater than any which does, I hope, actually exist. Whilst neither party can be, I think, justly accused of any abolition tendevery or pursee. justly accused of any abolition tendency or purpose, both have profited, and both have been injured, in particular localities, by the accession or abstraction of abolition support. If the account were fairly stated, I believe the party to which I am opposed has profited much more, and been injured much less, than that to which I belong. But I am for for that seems to see the interest of the seems to see the seems of the seems that the seems of belong. But I am far, for that reason, from being disposed to accuse our adversaries of being abolitionists.

And, now, Mr. President, allow me to consider the se-

veral cases in which the authority of Congress is invoked by these abolition petitioners upon the subject of domestic slavery. The first relates to it as it exists in the District of Columbia. The following is the provision of the Constitution of the United States in reference to that matter:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatso ever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States."

the United States."

The provision preceded, in point of time, the actual cessions which were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia. The object of the cession was to establish a seat of Government of the United States; and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should be always interpreted, as having relation to the object of the cession. It was with a full knowledge of this clause in the Constitution that those two States ceded to the General Government the ten miles square, constituting the District of Columbia. In making the cession, they supposed that it was to be In making the cession, they supposed that it was to be applied, and applied solely, to the purposes of a seat of Government, for which it was asked. When it was made, slavery existed in both those Commonwealths, and in the ceded territory, as it now continues to exist in all of them. Neither Maryland nor Virginia could have anticipated that, whilst the institution remained within their respective limits, its abilities and the territory. within their respective limits, its abolition would be at-tempted by Congress without their consent. Neither of them would probably have made an unconditional ces-sion, if they could have anticipated such a result.

From the nature of the provision in the Constition, and the avowed object of the acquisition of the territory, two duties arise on the part of Congress. The first is, to render the District available, comfortable, and convenient, as a seat of Government of the whole Union; the other is, to govern the people within the District so as best to promote their happiness and prosperity.—
These objects are totally distinct in their nature, and, in interpreting and exercising the grant of the power of exclusive legislation, that distinction should be constantly borne in mind. Is it necessary, in order to render this place a comfortable scat of the General Government, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can or will advance such a proposition. The Government has remained here near forty years without the slightest inconvenience from the presence of domestic slavery. Is it necessary to the well-being of the people of the District that slavery should be abolished from a proposet them?

mongst them? They not only neither ask nor desire, but are almost unanimously opposed to it. It exists here in the mildest and most mitigated form. In a pohere in the midest and most mitigated form. In a po-pulation of 39,834 there were, at the last enumeration of the population of the United States, but 6,119 slaves. The number has not probably much increased since. They are dispersed over the ten miles square, engaged in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, or in menial offices of domestic life. If it were necessary to the officiency of this place as a seat of the General Government to abolish slavery, which is utterly denied, the abolition should be confined to the necessity which prompts it, that is, to the limits of the city of Washington itself. Beyond those limits, persons concerned in the Government of the United States have no more to do with the inhabitants of the District than they have with the inhabitants of the adjacent counties of Mary. land and Virginia which lie beyond the District. To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia,

whilst it remains in Virginia and Maryland, situated, as that District is, within the very heart of those States, would expose them to great practical inconvenience and annoyance. The District would become a place of refuge and escape for fugitive slaves from the two States, and a place from which a spirit of discontent, insubordination, and insurrection might be fostered and encouraged in the two States. Suppose, as was at one time under consideration, Pennsylvania had granted ten miles square within its limits for the purpose of a seat of the General Government: could Congress, without a violation of good faith, have introduced and establishd slavery within the bosom of that Commonwealth, in he ceded territory, after she had abolished it so long ago as the year 1780? Yet the inconvenience to Pennsylva-nia in the case supposed would have been much less than that to Virginia and Maryland in the case we are argu-

It was upon this view of the subject that the Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that it would be a violation of implied faith, resulting from the transaction of the cession, to abolish slavery within the D.strict of Columbia. And would it not be? By implied faith is meant that when a grant is made for one avowed and declared purpose, known to the parties, the grant should not be perverted to another purpose, unavowed and undeclared, and injurious to the granter. The grant, in the case we are considering, of the territory of Columbia, was for a seat of Government. Whatever power is necessary to accomplish that object, is carried along by the grant. But the abolition of slavery is not necessary to the enjoyment of this site as a scat of the General Government. The grant in the Constitution, of exclusive power of legislation over the District, was made to ensure the exercise of an exclusive authority of the General Government to render this place a safe and secure seat of Government, and to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the District. The power granted ought to be interpreted and exercised soley to the end for which it was granted. The language of the grant was necessarily broad, comprehensive and exclusive, because all the exigencies which might arise to render this a secure seat of the General Government could not have been foreseen and provided for. The language may possibly be sufficiently comprehensive to include a power of abolition, but it would not at all thence follow that the power could be rightfully exercised. The case may be resembled to that of a plenipotentiary invested with a plenary power, but who, at the same time, has positive instructions from his Government as to the kind of treaty which he is to

ter this great Confederacy?

The next case in which the petitioners ask the usurped. exercise of the power of Congress, relates to sla-

very in the Territory of Florida.

Florida is the extreme southern portion of the U. were happily bound up and healed by that compro- guidance of Providence, as best we may or can? Florida is the only remaining Territory to now nearly ripe for admission without it.

power of Congress is cllaimed under that clause ceived. We may easily imagine, however, con- slaves are here, and here must remain, in some contingencies which, if they were to happen, might dition; and, I repeat, how are they to be best gov require the interposition of the common authority. erned? What is best to be done for their happi-If, for example, the State of Ohio were by law, to ness and our own? In the slave States the alterprohibit any vessel entering the port of Cincinnati, native is, that the white man must govern the from the port of Louisville, in Kentucky, if that black, or the black govern the white. In several case be not already provided for by the laws which of those States, the number of the slaves is greatregulate our coasting trade, it would be competent | er than that of the white population. An immeto the General Government to annul the prohibition diate abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra emanating from State authority. Or if the State abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desof Kentucky were to prohibit the introduction perate struggle for immediate ascendency of the State of Ohio, the General Government might, by the two races, which would break out into a civil its authority, supersede the State enactment. But war, that would terminate in the extermination or I deny that the General Government has any au- subjugation of the one race or the other. In such to prohibit the removal of slaves from one slave should be preserved, instead of exposing them to State to another slave : tate.

regulation, and not prohibition. It is conservative, true ground of defence for the continued exisnot destructive. Regulation ex vi termini implies tence of slavery in our country. It is that which the continued existence or prosecution of the thing our revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that regulated. Prohibition implies total discontinu- which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the ance or annihilation. The regulation intended eyes of all Christendom. was designed to facilitate and accommodate, not to obstruct and incommode the commerce to be reg- be found in the immense amount of capital which ulated. Can it be pretended that, under this pow- is invested in slave property. The total number of er to regulate commerce among the States, Con- slaves in the United States, according to the last gress has the power to prohibit the transportation ennumeration of the population, was a little upof live stock, which in countless numbers, are daily wards of two millions. Assuming their increase passing fro n the Western and interior States to the Southern, South-western and Atlantic States!— at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent. per annum, their present number would be three mil-The moment the incontestible fact is admitted, lions. The average value of slaves at this time is that negro-slaves are property, the law of moveable stated by persons well informed to be as high as property irresistibly attaches itself to them, and five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within secures the right of carrying them from one to the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hunanother State, where they are recognized as prop- dred dollars. The total value, then, by that esti-

is the utter and absolute want of all power on the bloodshed? part of the General Government to effect the pur-

ates a limited Government, comprising compara- property. I shall not dwell long with this specu- two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous in bad faith. Or it may be illustrated by an example drawn from private life. I am an endorser for formation of the Constitution. It was happily my friend on a note discounted in bank. He ap- compromised and adjusted in a spirit of harmony plies to me to endorse another to renew it, which and patriotism. According to that compromise, I do in blank. Now this gives him power to make no power whatever was granted to the General under all the State Constitutions and Governments laboring classes in those States? any other use of my note which he pleases. But Government in respect to demestic slavery, but if, instead of applying it to the intended purpose, that which relates to taxation and representation, he goes to a broker and sells it, thereby doubling and the power to restore fugitive slaves to their my responsibility for him, he commits a breach of lawful owners. All other power in regard to the trust, and a violation of the good faith implied in institution of slavery was retained exclusively by the whole transaction.

But, Mr. President, if this reasoning were as cording to their respective views of their own peerronious as I believe it to be correct and conclu- culiar interest. The Constitution of the United sive, is the affair of the liberation of six thousand States never could have been formed upon the negro slaves in this District, disconnected with the principle of investing the General Government three millions of slaves in the United States, of with authority to abolish the institution at its pleassufficient magnitude to agitate, distract, and embit- ure. It never can be continued for a single day, if the exercise of such a power be assumed or

But it may be contended by these ultra-abolitionists, that their object is not to stimulate the action of the General Government, but to operate States. It is bounded on all its land side by slave upon the States themselves in which the institution States, and is several hundred miles from the near- of domestic slavery exists. If that be their object est free State. It almost extends within the tro- why are these abolition societies and movements pics, and the nearest important island to it on the all confined to the free States? Why are the slave water side is Cuba, a slave island. This simple States wantonly and cruelly assailed? Why do the statement of its geographical position should of it- abolition presses teem with publications tending to self decide the question. When, by the treaty of excite hatred and animosity on the part of the in-1819 with Spain, it was ceded to the United States habitants of the free States against those of the slavery existed within it. By the terms of that slave States? Why is Congress petitioned? The treaty, the effects and property of the inhabitants free States have no more power or right to interfere are secured to them, and they are allowed to re- with institutions in the slave States, confided to pedient, therefore, to abolish slavery in it, it could in any foreign country. What would be thought not be done consistently with the treaty, with- of the formation of societies in Great Britain, the out granting to the ancient inhabitants a reasona- issue of numerous inflammatory publications, and ble time to remove their slaves. But further. By the sending out of lecturers throughout the kingthe compromise which took place on the passage dom, denouncing and aiming at the destruction of of the act for the admission of Missouri into the any of the institutions of France? Would they be Union, in the year 1820, it was agreed and under- regarded as proceedings warranted by good neighstood that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north lati- borhood! Or what would be thought of the fortude should mark the boundary between the free mation of societies in the slave States, the issue of States and the slave States to be created in the violent and inflammatory tracts, and the deputation territories of the United States ceded by the treaty of missionaries, pouring out impassioned denunciof Louisiana; those situated south of it being slave ations against institutions under the exclusive con-States, and those north of it free States. But trol of the free States? Is their purpose to appeal Florida is south of that line, and consequently, ac- to our understandings, and to actuate our humanicording to the spirit of the understanding which ty? And do they expect to accomplish that purprevailed at the period alluded to, should be a slave pose by holding us up to the scorn, and contempt, State. It may be true that the compromise does and detestation of the people of the free States not in terms embrace Florida, and that it is not ab- and the whole civilized world? The slavery which solutely binding and obligatory; but all candid and exists amongst us is our affair, not theirs, and they impartial men must agree that it ought not to be have no more just concern with it than they have with disregarded without the most weighty consideral slavery as it exists throughout the world. Why tions, and that nothing could be more to be depre- not leave it to us, as the common Constitution of cated than to open anew the bleeding wounds which our country has left it, to be dealt with, under the

The next obstacle in the way of abolition arises be admitted into the Union with the institution of out of the fact of the presence in the slave States domestic slavery, while Wisconsin and Iowa are of three millions of slaves. They are there, dispersed throughout the land, part and parcel of our The next instance in which the exercise of the population. They were brought into the country power of Congress is solicited, is that of prohibit- originally under the authority of the parent Goving what is denominated by the petitioners the ernment whilst we were colonies, and their im slave trade between the States; or, as it is descri- portation was continued in spite of all the remonbed in abolition petitions, the traffic in human be- straces of our ancestors. If the question were an ings between the States. This exercise of the original question, whether, there being no slaves within the country, we should introduce them, and of the Constitution which invests it with authority incorporate them into cur society, that would be a to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and totally different question. Few, if any, of the citamong the several States, and with the Indian izens of the United States would be found to fatribes. The power to regulate commerce among vor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, the several States, like other powers in the Con- upon that supposition, their admission with more stitution, has hitherto remained dormant in respect determined resolution and conscientious repugto the interior trade by land between the States. nance than I should. But that is not the question. It was a power granted, like all the other powers | The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their of the General Government, to secure peace and removal or separation from us has been yet devised harmony among the States. Hitherto it has not or proposed; and the true inquiry is, what is best to been necessary to exercise it. All the cases in be done with them. In human affairs we are often which, during the progress of time, it may become constrained, by the force of circumstances, and late commerce between the States, cannot be con- not do if that state of things did not exist. The within its limits, of any articles of trade, the pro- black race over the white race, or rather, it would duction of the industry of the inhabitants of the be followed by instantaneous collisions between thority whatever, from the Constitution, to abolish an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better what is called the slave trade, or, in other words, for both parties that the existing state of things the horrible strifes and contests which would inev-The grant in the Constitution is of a power of itably attend an immediate abolition? This is our

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to erty, without any hindrance whatever from Con- mate, of the slave property, in the United States, is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of longer on the subject of slavery within the District society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by and in Florida and of the right of Congress to pro- the aged and infirm, as well as the sound and vighibit the removal of slaves from one State to an- orous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of other. These, as I have already intimated, with trust, and family settlement. It has been made ultra abolitionists are but so many masked batte- the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its ries, concealing the real and ultimate point of at- faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, tack. That point of attack is the institution of of creditors within and without the slave States, within them. And now allow me, sir, to glance tion, to annihilate this immense amount of properat the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the ty! To annihilate it without indemnity and with- occasionally alluded to in the progress of these re-

ernment which have existed upon this continent such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the Government—under the Colonial Government— what effect would such a migration have upon the -and under the Federal Government itself-they have been deliberately and solemnly recognized as States is geographical; the free laborers occupying the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; speculations of theorists and innovators stands (p- each class pursuing its own avocations almost alposed the fact, that in an uninterrupted period of together unmixed with the other. But, on the suptwo hundred years' duration, under every form of position of immediate abolition, the black class, human government-african negro slaves have competition with the white class, diminishing the been held and respected, have descended and been wages of their labor, and augmenting the hardships transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which is so triumphantly appealed to as millions of pounds sterling, to compensate the colonies for their loss of property.

taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be upon any portion of our society. There is no nejustly assessed upon themselves or upon the free cessary hostility between the objects of coloniza-States, if they can persuade them to assent to such tion and abolition. Colonization deals only with

for their own unquestioned property. interest of the very cause which they profess to species of emancipation of the African race, grad- ed bitterness as do the abolitionists. ual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legis-States. Forty years ago the question was agita- within the same limits, perpetuating their animosted in the State of Kentucky of a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual ous liberation of slaves, which was first adopted in the year 1780, and, according to which, the genepoch to which I allude, was discussed in Ken- raign the wisdom and goodness of Providence it tucky. No one was rash enough to propose or enough to think of throwing loose upon the comthem, that as each of the slave States had a right exclusively to judge for itself in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable, that a ystem of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I still think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States, is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopcontest, which might terminate in the extinction of volting admixture of the black element? one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual diate, bold, and decided ground against it.

there was a progressive melioration in the condi- main among our posterity. now checked; and a spirit of insubordination hav- causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, diregulate the conduct of the slaves.

would inevitably ensue. One of these has been first to burst its ties.

Now the distribution of labor in the United human legislation, and by all the departments of migrating into the free States, would enter into of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to worthy of our imitation. Although the West India you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and asplanters had no voice in the united Parliament of tonishment, their resolute opposition to the project the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice ex of colonization. No scheme was ever presented torted from that Legislature the grant of twenty to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence, than If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are serious- that of transporting, with their own consent, the ly determined to persue their scheme of immediate free people of color in the United States to the abolition, they should at once set about raising a land of their ancestors. It has the powerful refund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to in- commendation that whatever it does is good; and if demnify the owners of slave property. And the it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all the free man of color, and that with his own free justice and an outrage against all equity, to levy voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with impair no power in the slave States, nor to attrib-If the considerations to which I have already ad- ute any to the General Government. All its acverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolition- tion, and all its ways and means are voluntary, deists from further perseverance in their designs, the pending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet espouse ought to check their career. Instead of beneficient and harmless as colonization is, no poradvancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have tion of the People of the United States denounces thrown back for half a century the prospect of any it with so much persevering zeal and such unmix-

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races .lation against slaves in most, if not all, of the slave They would keep them forever pent up together ities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cauti- nothing; that the organic and ch racteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosoeration in being were to remain in slavery, but all phy, they would teach us to eradicate all the retheir offspring, born after a specified day, were to pugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms be free at the age of twenty eight, and, in the mean and our boards the black man as we do the white, time, were to receive preparatory instruction, to on the some footing of equal social condition. Do qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That they not perceive that in thus confounding all the was the species of emancipation which, at the distinctions which God himself has made, they arself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the think of immediate abolition. No one was rash black man black, and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional munity, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored differences. It is not necessary for me to mainslaves of the State. Many thought, and I amongst tain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one rase should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

ual or immediate, because of the danger of an ul- they intend also to contaminate the industrious and timate ascendency of the black race, or of a civil laborious classes of society at the North by a re-

It is frequently asked, What is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to re- Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation emancipation did not previal, but it was sustained main in bondage? That question was asked more by a large and respectable minority. That minori- than half a century ago. It has been answered by liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I dehad increased, and was increasing, until the ab- fifty years of prosperity, but little chequered from sire to see every portion of the human family in the litionists commenced their operations. The ef- this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own fect has been to dissipate all prospect whatever, for years hence. The true answer is, that the same country to that of any country; the liberty of my he present, of any scheme of gradual or other Providence who has hitherto guided and governed own race to that of any other race. The liberty of emancipation. The People of that State have be- us, and averted all serious evils from the existing the descendants of Africa in the United States is come shocked and alarmed by these abolition relation between the two races, will guide and movements, and the number who would now favor govern our prosperity. Sufficient to the day is the ropean descendants. There slavery forms an exsystem even of gradual emancipation, is proba- evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, ception—an exception resulting from a stern and ly less than it was in the years 1798-'9. At the taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the inexorible necessity—to the general liberty in the ession of the Legislature held in 1837-'8, the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It United States. We did not originate, nor are we question of calling a convention was submitted to is only in the most direful event which can befal responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it the consideration of the people by a law passed in this People that this great interest, and all other of were possible, could only be established by violaconformity with the Constitution of the State. our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. ting the incontestible powers of the States, and Many motives existed for the passage of the law, Although in particular districts the black populaand among them that of emancipation had its in- tion is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the libfluence. When the question was passed upon by one-fifth of the whole population of the United erty of both races. the People at their last annual election, only about States. And, taking the aggregate of the two

the noble achievment of the spirit of internal im-And now, Mr President, if it were possible to provement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. contemplate some of the consequences which people, who, it was apprehended, would be the

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the I know that there is a visionary dogma which all the recollections of the past, by the unconquer- that adopted the general Constitution. And it is lead to the most calamitous consequences. And pose. The Constitution of the United States cre- holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of able prejudices which would prevail between the this subject that has ever been regarded with the let us all, as countrymen, as friends, and as broth-

structions, and concludes a different treaty, his tively few powers, and leaving the residuary mass lative abstraction. That is property which the of the future, it would be a contest in which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years extermination of the blacks, or their ascendency his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal eign Government is aware of the violation, it acts | States. It is well known that the subject of slave- of legislation have sanctified negro over the whites, would be the sole alternative.— to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might during that long space of time—under the British black race would migrate into the free States; and eral States the power over the institution of slavery, produce. The Convention wisely left to the sevas a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosites which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, move and take them away, if they think proper to the exclusive jurisdiction of those States, than they any portion of the tax-upon the slave States, to pay slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by High Writ that the race is not with the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe -one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory -a self, a suicidal conquest-a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledged their lives, their fourtunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contribu-But if the dangers of the civil contest which I tions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout have supposed could be avoided, separation or a- all their own borders, and enter into machinations malgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the producwere possible to effectuate the project of abolition. tive manufactories, sink in the ocean the gallant: iven State. If I had been a citizen of the State The abolitionists oppose all colonization, and it ir ships of the Northern States. Would these inresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or de- cendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly ted, I should have voted for it, because by no pos- clare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sensibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendency in that State. But, if I had been then, heard of none of these ultra-abolitionists furnish- tion of the Union towards another? Would they become constrained, by the force of circumstances, and or were now, a citizen of any of the planting the actual state of things, to do what we would the actual state of things, to do what we would States—the Southern or South-western States—I intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory should have opposed, and would continue to op- purpose not only to create a pinching competition violence? But the supposed case falls far short of pose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, grad- between the black labor and white labor, but do the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories, and ships rise in rebellion and massacre in-

habitants of the Northern States. I am, Mr President, no friend of slavery. The of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil incompatible with the safety and liberty of the Eusubverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of

But if one dark spot exists on our political horione-fourth of the whole voters of the State sup- races, the European is constantly, though slowly, zon, is it not obscured by the bright, effulgent and ported a call of a Convention. The apprehension gaining upon the African portion. This fact is cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever of the danger of abolition was the leading consid- demonstrated by the periodical returns of our pop- || a People so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? eration amongst the People for opposing the call. ulation. Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom. But for that, but for the agitation of the question of forebodings about the impenetrable future. But, so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and abolition in States whose population had 1.0 right, if we may attempt to lift the viel, and contemplate of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conin the opinion of the People of Kentucky, to in what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a spicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly disterfere in the matter, the vote for a convention speculative theory, with which I will not now would have been much larger, if it had not been trouble you, but which has been published to the throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly carried. I felt myself constrained to take imme- world. According to that, in the progress of time, run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipasome one hundred and fifty or two hundred years tions of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, hence, but few vestiges of the black race will re- the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite tion of slaves throughout all the slave States. In Mr President, at the period of the formation of variety of objects of humanity and benevolence some of them, schools of instruction were opened our Constitution, and afterwardes, our patriotic anby humane and religious persons. These are all cestors apprehended danger to the Union from two them select some one more harmless, that does not threatenen to deluge our country in blood. I ing shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is viding the waters which flow into the Atlantic call upon that small portion of the clergy, which believed, to abolition movements and exertions, Ocean from those which found their outlet in the has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, the legislative authority has found it expedient to issue fresh vigor into the police, and laws which ral separation. That danger has vanished before of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attach- to abolition, to remember that they are ever most domestic slavery as it exists in these States. It is for the payment of the debts due to them. And in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly ment to the Union than among those very Western loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their way of the accomplishment of this end, and at out compensation to its owners! Does any con-marks. It is the struggle which would instanta-sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethsome of the consequences which would ensue if it siderate man believe it to be possible to effect neonsly arise between the two races in most of the harmony, continues to exist. It was this which ren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States Southern and South-western States. And what a created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention and example, measures which might inevitably

bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1839,

The engagements in my office occupy so much of my time, that I cannot have the pleasure of calling on the patrons of the Gazette for their small sums; but have engaged Mr. H. B. FRANKLIN, who will wait upon most of those in the county very shortly.

D. BRADFORD.

The Legislature of Kentucky closed its session on Saturday last.

The Rail-Road Bank Bill failed in the House of Representatives, the vote being 49 ayes, 49 noes.

The bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Ohio Rail-Road, was also rejected in the same, by ayes 34, noes 59. "The whole of the Fayette delegation voting in the negwtive!" Upon this subject, we may, perhaps, offer some remarks in due time.

The 22d February, the Anniversary of the birth Road from Frankfort to the latter city. of Washington, was celebrated in this city on Friimposing.

The Uniform Military Companies of the City, proceded by the beautiful Company of Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Price, of Jessamine, and followed by the several Fire Companies, with their badges and implements for the extinguishment of Fires, (in the order mentioned in our last,) formed the most splendid parade of the kind, we have ever witnessed, in Lexington. Those composing this procession, moved to the First Presbyterian Church, where, we understand a most appropriate and animate address was delivered by D. C. Wickliffe, Esq.

The other procession was composed of the Literary Societies, and the Law and Medical Classes of Transylvania University, who marched to the University, where appropriate and eloquent addreses were delivered, by Professor Cross, A. J. James, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Comphor. The day passed in great festivity, and the night closed in perfect harmony.

The great length of Mr Clay's speech necessarily excludes many articles which would otherwise have appeared to-day. In fact, we have scarcely room to be polite to our neighbor of the Intelligencer, by noticing the remarks made in that paper on Friday last in relation to ourselves. We marvel much, if the Editor of that print is not mistaken in the position he occupies. That he has been particularly desirous of being considered the organ of Mr Clay, and his party, is well known; but his weight and influence have been greatly overrated by himself, as we conceive, and time will probably correct his error.

We have a high personal regard for Mr Hawes. Our acquaintance has been of long standing-in fact, almost from infancy. Since his election to Congress he has been a regular correspondent, and we have received many favors at his hands. It could not, under such circumstances, be inferred, that we were more opposed to Mr Hawes, than to any other political opponent.

In 1825, Mr Hawes, became a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the veteran Whig, Col. Allen. We supported his claims, but the "clique" had determined he should be defeated. Not so in 1837. Col. Allen had served the time allotted to him by the party, and Mr Hawes was elected without opposition. At this election we lent Mr Hawes our support. We may give our suffrage for him at the next election, but never upon the principle contended for by the Intelligencer-that he now holds the station.

Mr Hawes, by his opposition to Col. Allen, decidedly showed that he recognized no such claim; and if he does not now avow it, we shall regret ever having had any agency in placing him in his present position.

We were not bred in the same school of politics or morality with the Editor of the Intelligences, and consequently we hope to be pardoned in not being fectionary, in a large and comfortable room. The liveable to comprehend some of the positions assumed ly recollection, and pleasant hours spent on its former by him. We might be induced to believe he had exhibition by our citizens, is a sufficient guarantee to in some of his remarks, intended to agonise Rives. the proprietors of good encouragement. Talmadge, Wise, C. A. Wickliffe, and others, who have not proved "firm enough to resist the lures and temptations held out to them, to sacrifice their political friends, in order to gratify their own ambitious aspirations." "It is," says the Intelligencer, "a means, which, when adroitly used, is more efficient than all others." Such a course forms no part of our moral or political creed, and we leave its exercise to the Editor of the Intelligencer and his "clique."

We care not what may be the belief of the Intelligencer as to the sincerity of our professions. We are responsible to our own conscience, and not to him. And if we did raise a shout of triumph at the defeat of the dictation party, of which the Editor of that paper wishes to be considered the head, we think we are sustained by a large major-

The declaration that we would "be glad to have

ers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which truth, as many other specifications in the Intelli- | THE EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE. | forts TI should have it in my power to manifest my gratigencer. Who, at any election, ever saw us at the polls, endeavoring to influence it in any manner except by casting our vote? We defy the most errant Whig in the county to say he has. Nor could Mr Crittenden's bill of abominations reach us. were we in office. Can the Editor of the Intelli- one-fourth of the ruins have been searched: gencer say as much? We dare him to the confes-

The arrangement or bargain for filling the Representative chair from this district, has been too long in existence, and too well known to be further sanctioned by the independent voters. We think they have determined to choose a member themselves, without being indebted to the little knot of dictators, who have for years selected for them. The triumphant election of Mr Smith last August, the recollection of which so sorely haunts the Intelligencer, is sufficient evidence to us of this determination.

A memorial has been presented to the Missouri Legislature, for a Rail-Road from St. Louis to Louisville; and yet a Kentucky Legislature, with the Fayette delegation concurring, has rejected the

Should this Road, and the Charleston Road be day last. There were two processions, both very completed, there would be a continuous Rail-Road from Charleston, S. C. to St. Louis, Mo. with the exception of that part between Frankfort and Louisville.

> A public Dinner was given at the Phœnix Hotel in this City, to Col. Memminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, on Monday last. The dinner consisted of the choicest viands that could be procured, and was got up in Brennan's best style. The company was very numerous and highly respectable. And although the recent intelligence of the defeat of the Charleston Rail Road Bank bill. to facilitate the passage of which was the object of Col. Mimminger's visit,) was well calculated to depress the spirits of the friends of the measure, the dinner passed in great satisfaction and hiliarity. Upon Col. M. being toasted, he addressed the company for about an hour, in a most forcible strain of argumentative eloquence, which chained the attention of the audience, and carried conviction to

Yesterday, prior to the departure of Col. Mcmminger, for South Carolina, he was presented by a portion of the Citizens of Lexington, with a riding horse, of great beauty and muscular power; on which occasion, Gen. McCalla, addressed him, in the following neat little speech, to which the Colonel responded, in a brief, but very appropriate manner:

ADDRESS TO COL. MEMMINGER.

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I discharge the duty devolved upon me by a portion of the citizens of this county and City, of presenting to you in their name the horse which is now before you. It rious, is chiefly in the cities and towns-mer gard, and their approbation of the exertions which you have made in the cause of internal improvement. They look forward with hope to the completion of that magnificent project, which contemplates such an intimate union between the Southern Atlantic, and Western States, of this great confederacy—a union conducive, as they believe, equally to their present mutual interests, and to the stabili- a large extent of country. The Whig party feelty of our political institutions. They trust that a ing their power in this respect, forget right, and great portion of the opposition which it has encountered in this State, will yet be removed as information shall be diffused among our citizens, and that success will yet crown the efforts of its friends.

They offer to you this horse as a specimen of one of the productions of Kentucky, hoping that it will aid in bearing you safely and comfortably to the bosom of your family, and sometimes remind you of the friends you leave behind you.

three banks are located in the same city, and they refuse to receive each other's notes as cash, should not the people doubt the solvency of all?

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS .- This beautiful exhibition, hown by Mr. WINTER three or four years since in this city, has been opened for a few evenings, in the new building on Main street, adjoining Mr. TAYLOR'S Con-

> From the Baltimore American-Feb. 12. UPPER CANADA.

It appears by the annexed extract from the Montreal Transcript of Tuesday last, that trouble is

again brewing on the Michigan frontier: The news which reached Montreal from the Upper Province on Saturday, announced a second American Officer as having arrived with an intimation from General Brady, that the numbers of the force, collected for the avowed object of invading Canada, as reported in his first communication, fell far short of the reality; and that a body of 3,000 men was armed, equipped, on march, and within 15 miles of the frontier line. These the American General very honestly confesses his inability to restrain, and while we are writing we may safely indulge the anticipation, that before we go to press, we shall yet have accounts of a descent having been once more made upon the unoffending inhalitants of a British Colony. However unjust ity of the independent citizens of Fayette, of either and unprovoked may be the aggression, we are not party. The predictions of the hoco-pocos have of those who believe it possible that Britons will completely failed, and the course of Mr Smith in any longer remain passive under this additional inthe Kentucky Legislature has been such, as to on the defensive. Repeated aggression will prosult; it is not in human nature always to remain elevate him and his constituents in the public esti- voke retaliation, even from the most peaceable; and it will not surely be denied that after smiting her on one cheek, Upper Canada has turned to the a new election every month, and as many candid- United States the other also, and the reckless blow ates as there are days in the year for the same of- fensive posture, will hazard a retaliation, like itwhich shall renew the assault upon her simply defice," is gratuitous and about as well founded in self reckless as to national consequences.

An arrival at Charleston from Guadaloupe brings a melancholy confirmation of the fatal effects of the earthquake experienced last month in Martinique. It will be seen by the annexed letter that in Fort Royal alone, no less than 522 lives were ascertained to have been destroyed, although not

"ST. PIERRE, (Mart.) Jan. 12.-You have undoubtedly heard of the dreadful calamity which has befallen our unfortunate country, already so much to be pitied in every respect. The disasters wards, and all is explained to the honor of Generof yesterday are incalculable. There is not a single house in St. Pierre that must not be rebuilt ner more acceptible," &c. &c.—"I mean, by exor entirely repaired. We have lost but two per- erting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles sons, who were crushed under the ruins, and about 20 were wounded. But Fort Royal is completely gress of measures destructive to the prosperity of laid even with the ground, as we have heard of, is the people," &c. &c. If, however, this letter had the history of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Messina. Not one-fourth of the city has yet been searched, and they have already found 522 dead bodies. The hospital at Fort Royal is likewise destroyed, and all the sick therein perished."

According to other letters, and reports of different persons arrived at Pointe a Petre from Martinique on the 13th and 14th imst. it would appear that all the wooden houses had escaped the disaster. Nothing yet can be said of the state of the fortifications at Fort Royal, and of the other establishments of the government of which no mention proposition to continue the Lexington and Ohio is made in the letter of our correspondent; but from the reports collected from the adjacent country we would infer that the sugar factories suffered considerably. Already the known losses are estimated at more than ten millions of Francs. On the 12th a vessel arrived at St. Pierre from St. Lucy, by which we heard that that Island had felt but lightly the shock of the earthquake.

> GUADALOUPE.-The New York American of Thursday afternoon says:-There is a distressing report in circulation this morning, that the centre of the Island of Guadaloupe has sunk far below the tide level. This effect is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic action having a connection with the late earthquake at Martinique Guadaloupe is divided by a creek running nearly through the centre of the Island, one side of which is a Limestone formation, and the other volcanic. Some very celebrated plantations, with extensive buildings, once of great value, are said to be completely submerged.

JAMAICA .- Extract of a letter to a mercantile house in this city, from a highly respectable gen tleman in Jamaica, dated

Montego BAY, Jan. 15, 1839. "Our situation cannot be worse. The negroes are doing nothing, and not since Christmas have they shown any inclination to return to work of any kind. Neither sugar nor rum will be made, and the canes are rotting in the ground. This should be a lesson to the restless party with you, if they really have fair and honest intentions, to desist from forcing on the ruin of so many thousands who are now comfortable and well off. Here we are to have them starving from sheer indolence

From the Western Globe.

PERVERSION OF THE WHIG PRESS. About four to one of the newspapers in the Uni ted States are opposed to the present Administra tion. The strength of the Whig party, it is notois given as a testimonial of their high personal re- chants, tradesmen, bankers, &c. &c. having been by the most artful devices induced to believe that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, were hostile to the interests of trade, commerce and credit. The consequence is, that the Whig press is more numerously patronised-and really patronised too, in the arge amount of advertising, job work, &c. &c. which they execute for that class of persons-whilst the Democratic papers, are mostly compelled to rely on their country subscriptions, scattered over have most unscrupulously availed themselves of it. to misrepresent and misinterpret every sentiment and action of the President and his Administration. They will select a few words, or a sentence, from his Message, &c. &c. giving to it a wholly different meaning from the one intended by its authorit is repeated in a second, and reiterated in a third, and so on ad infinitum. The perversion often circulates with impunity where no Democratic paper exists, and hence, we account for the strong prejudices which have been "got up" in the breasts of many honest hearted men against Mr. Van Buren Question for serious reflection .- Where two or and his supporters. The hired letter-writers too, at Washington, often write for four or five different papers, in as many different parts of the United States, and as they are anonymous, it is naturally supposed that every letter is from a different individual. One of these gentry having nothing to write about, (and they are bound for a certain compensation, to furnish a certain number of letters each week) falls upon a plan of interesting the public. by announcing a great defalcation, &c. &c. for instance, Gen. Cass. He writes a letter to this ef

fect to the Baltimore Patriot, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the New York Courier, the Boston Atlas, &c. &c .- each one, however, couched in different language. A Whig paper in Ohio, or some other State, copies from the Baltimore papernext week he announces that the intelligence is confirmed, by another letter, he finds in a Philadelphia paper-and again, that all doubt is removed, because letters in a Boston paper announces the same fact!--When actually, every one of these letters were written by the same person. When it is ascertained too, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is a base slander, one half of these very presses fail to inform their readers of it; and, go on week after week to publish the effusions of these very correspondents, or correspondent rather: and after too, they have the plainest evidence of their perfect destitution of character or veracity. It is in this way, as we have said, the multiplicity of Whig presses and Whig letter-writers, that such a vast deal of unjust and unfounded opposition has

been raised up against the Administration. In an extract or two, we shall, for the amusement of our readers, illustrate Whig tactics and Whig perversion-shewing the way they cull, twist and distort the sentiments of their opponents.

We have now before us the letter of Gen. Harrison, to the Hon. Harmar Denny, President of the Anti-Masonic Convention, lately assembled in Philadelphia. In that letter we have the following reference to their nomination of him to the Presi-

"I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligation I owe them, if were not convinced, that any language I could command would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realised, and if success should attend their effect they have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They have produced the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment.

tude in a manner MORE ACCEPTIBLE to those whom represent, than by any profession of it I could at this time make.

In the above extract we have pointed the OF italics and capitals, just as a Whig editor would do if Mr. VAN BUREN had written it. It would have been published as proof conclusive, that he was promising to reward, with office, the members of the Convention in case of success; and the way it stands, it would in fact bear no other interpretation. But read the sentence which follows directly afterset forth in their resolutions, by arresting the proemanated from Mr. Van Buren, it would have been quoted without the latter clause of the sentence, and thousands made to believe that it was a direct promise to confer office in turn for a Presidential nomination.

In relation to the Washington letter-writers, we will say in conclusion, that after having been so unequivocally, and oftentimes convicted of the basest calumnies, upon the best men in the country, we hold that editor in little better estimation who still endeavors to impose them on the public.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advise and consent of the Senate. T. Hartley Crawford, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

John Louis McGregor, to be Consul for the port of Campeche, in Mexico.

John R. Conway, of Arkansas, to be surveyor for making the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

John H. Overton, of Louisiana, to be commissioner for making said boundary. John J. Clendennan, of Arkansas, to be Clerk to

aid Commissioner. Samuel Stettinius and Thomas R. Hampton, to be Justices of the Paece for the county of Wash-

ington, in the District of Columbia. LAND OFFICERS.

John Barlow, Register for Genessee, Michigan, ice Michael Hoffman, resigned. Henry Washington, for Receiver, Tallahassee

Florida, vice Matthew J. Allen, removed. John P. Campbell, Receiver, Springfield, Mo. rice Robert T. Brown, declined.

DIED-On the 13th inst., in Richmond Kentucky, Mr. JOHN TODD BRECK, son of Col. Daniel Breck, in the 19th year of his age.
On the 14th, at the same place, ANN ELIZA

BETH, infant daughter of M. Q. Ashby, Esq.

On the 21st, in this city, Mr. JOHN HYDE,

JOHN M. M'CALLA, Attorney at Law.

WII.L practice in the Fayette Courts. The collec-tion of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library. Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838-48-1y

F. K. HUNT.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

VILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts t Frankfort. This Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe. Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839-8-3m.

GLASS TUMBLERS. BOXES $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ pint Flint Tumblers, assorted 50 BOXES \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{3}{3}\) pine I in qualities, just received and for sale.

R. F. CRUTCH B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. Feb. 28, 1839-8-tf.

LAMP OIL. MALL lot Superior Winter, Strained, Bleached OlL, sold in lots to suit purchasers. B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Corner Main and Mill streets. Lex. Feb 28, 1839-8-tf

FRESH TEAS. A small lot Fresh Gunpowder Tea, in 18 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ Boxes, just received and for sale B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex Feb 28, 1839-8-tf CLOVER SEED. A small lot received from Ohio, on consignment, for sale.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex Feb 28, 1839-8-tf \$5 REWARD.

TRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber. Monday morning the 25th inst., a large YELLOW PUP, 5 or 6 months old, cars and tail bobbed, who an-

wers to the name of Lion. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Dog at No. 27, Main street, or for such information as vill enable me to get him.

J. R. MORRISON. Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839-8-3t.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION.

HICKORY JOHN.

VILL stand the ensuing season in the vicinity of Lexington. He is now on his way to this place rom Georgia, and will be here in a few days. A good stand is wanting for him, and a proposition to keep him an be made through the Editor of the Intelligencer. Lex Feb 28, 1839-8-tf



James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above bu ess, and taken the stand lately occupied by E.S. No-BLE, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW. They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TINWARE.

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call. HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Moending of Astral and other Lamps. and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furni-ture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVEN-TED WOOD AND LABOUR SA ING

COOKING STOVES.

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

N Monday, the 11th of March, 1839, County court day, will be sold at public sale, at G. Christy's Auction Store, a Negro Man, a first rate blacksmith, said to be a first rate workman. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely. Terms—one half cash; the balance next Christmas, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approved security. Title good. G. CHRISTY, Auc'r.

Lex Feb 28, 1839-8-td

DANCING, &C.

R. RICHARDSON presents his grateful AVI acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs them, that his Spring Classes will commence in a few days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances -as a great number of new Cotillions, Round and Hop Waltzes, Ga lopades, Spanish, Scottish, Polish, Tyrolesian, Circassian, &c. &c. embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,

The Mescelanzes, Contra Dances, &c. &c. Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify

them in the best style. THe will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects, which he thinks parents and friends of the young and inexperienced will cordially approve. His list for scholars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an opportunity to call, will please communicate their wishes to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in business during the day, are requested to join the GHT CLASSES. They will find the exercises of the shool well worth their patronage. NIGHT CLASSES. Lex. Feb. 21, 1839-8-4t.

SELECT SCHOOL. CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,

FOR BOYS. THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 4th of Marcu. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the

usual English branches. The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the af-

ternoon. TERMS .- Ten dollars per quarter. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. Lexington, February 7, 1839.—6 6t

A CARD. RANKLIN THORPE, (Clock

and Watch-maker and Jewel-ler,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those

who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public atronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Sho

B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale. Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

Northern Bank of Kentucky. HE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby potified that the 11th (and last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Directors, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46 td

SPUN COTTON.

ARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOF CORN AND WHEAT, say bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-tf

CASH FOR HEMP.

HE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL. Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6tf

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will im-Kentucky. Those naving consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.-7tf

NOTICE.

A LL persons using Weights and Measures in the City of Lexington, are required, by an Ordinance f the City, to call on the Inspector of Weights and Measures and have the same scaled or stamped; and it is also required by said Ordinance, that all Weights and Measures should be properly adjusted once in every year, and every person offending against said Ordinance, is subject to a fine of Ten Dollars for each and every

Having been re-elected Inspector of Weights and Measures by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen for the present year, all persons wishing to have their Weights and Measures sealed or stamped, or adjusted, are requested to call at my shop, on the Rail Road, below the Car shop, at the sign of the wheel.

RICHARD VAWTER.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1839 7-3t



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY. WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now re-side, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to ex-

amine for themselves. The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am me, are desired to can about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE-Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. ery low, as I am determined to leave the state. Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-tf

Having loaned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf

Register, UBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at PORTER, Editor. Payable in advance. W. T.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Prespectus of the Metropolis. A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, EDITOR.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is awate that some persons will sny, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will eny, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and pat riotism of those in whose cause we have em-

As an exponent of the practical principles of our par ty, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opthey may choose to fight under. Assuming for the De-mocracy the broad panoply 'that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to ecure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights,"
—"that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality,
ecurity of person and property," we shall treat every
scheme to change this condition of things as antagonist

to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty. We believe that much of the legislation of the present we believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because culculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself.—

The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarly exercise over any and every other pow-er in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity.

Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but stil Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an inst. ument to be used by men inimical to our free in stitutions -- when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COM-

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the phylosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the in-teresting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congres will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respecportion of newspaper readers, who always expec to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light read

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abelitionism and political Anti-masonry—and of every which attempts to connect itself to, species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself to or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behaves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of politioal warfare, and resist, by all the means of political dis cussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, no only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democ racy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides o the enemies of the Union of the States, who are loboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiarism

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amic the rolling waves of political discussion, and unfurl our sail to the breezes of political elements. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making o pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democratical control of the democrat racy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war- of national prosperity in time of peace—the con temped and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community
—a class sneered at by the Whig lordings, because of
their unpretending demeanor—the lights of political truth -to give them the practical illustrations of political ex-perience, past and present-to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours-the dignitiy which belongs to the cultivated mind-which make the humble day laborer the euperior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulfilment of these intentions, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devises to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principels for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an imperishable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not will meet a hearty responce in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the follow ing rates, in advance: or one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months

\$1 50; one month 50 cents; one week 124.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the sub-

ription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher. Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PA-

PER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 00 at the cond of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy. Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838, F. S. MYER.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington. SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-td.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Coving ton Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time,

if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a

desire to relinquish the business entirely For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Cov-

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confar a favor by publishing or noticing the fore- And at the Drug Store of Ggo. W. Noaron, Main-st.

Venetian Blinds and Mattrasses. N addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Venetian Blinds and Mattrasses. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do wall to sull before they had a lead to the sull before the sull bef

will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.
HORACE E. DIMICK, January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row. Plough Making & Black-smith-

ing.

HE Subscribers respectfullyinform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known es-tablishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all arti-cles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good as-

ortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.
WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be ven. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of rebectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.--53-1f

B. & H.

KENTUCKY ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839,

By S. D. M'Cullough, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting-the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meredian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecti, tic, and its government of a man's body-figures of all the constellations of the Zo-diac, with descriptions of earh—times of the Southing of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets-descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839-Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c. - Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky-times for holding all the Courts in Ken tucky-Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c. The contents will show the great advantage of this Al-nanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky. DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette,

sole proprietor: Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers. Nov. 1, 1838.

E. Perkins's Taverie, Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share f public patronage.

WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to OF DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well acodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

Farm for Sale.

R. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington.

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

444 ACRES OF LAND, Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Bue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never faling water in eve-There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm.

field. There is no more described.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE. Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative:

DANIEL BRADFORD,

AKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No.

Price \$2,50 per bottle.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

AS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosser East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lex-ington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Albediane, More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

HIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single botafford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stran-No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if re-sorted to in the commencemnt of the disease. Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH: A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c. MONTAGUE'S BALM:

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth. A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER, At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky

Female Collegiate Institute,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

FINRUSTEES and Faculty of BACON COLLEGE-T. F. Johnson, Principal, late Professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering in Bacon College.

Miss N. A. Tuck, Associate Principal—late Principal of

the Chillicothe Female Academy.

Miss G. Haven, Instructress—late Principal of the Hamilton Female Seminary.

Miss L. F. Clark, Instructress—acting Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy till March 25.

Dr. S. Hatch, Professor of Chemistry—Professor of Chemistry in Bacon College.

Chemistry in Bacon College.
Mr. Jean J. Giers, Professor of Modern Languages—
Professor of Modern Languages in Bacon College.
Mr. W. A. Staszewsky, Professor of Drawing and Painting—Professor of the same in Mr. Fall's Institute, near Frankfort.

Mr. A. C. Winicken, Professor of Instrumental Music. Miss M. R. Hall, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

CHARGES.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Candles and Tuition in all the branches of the regular course, Vocal Music and Calisthenics included, for 5 mos. in advance, \$100.00 Lessons on the Piano, per quarter, do.
Do. "Guitar, do. do.
French, German, or Italian, do. do. Drawing or Painting, Do. Guitar. Exercises on Horseback, do. Chemical Ticket, (experimental course,)

Bath-House Ticket, per season,

Tuition alone, 'day scholars,' for 5 months, 25 00

Georgetown, Feb. 13, 1839 7-3tw

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. WILLIAM F. TOD.

Successor to BAIN & Top,] CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats. The most desirable and fashionable article the market

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Win r Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats-December 27, 1838 52-\$10tbtoih

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

OWENS would most respectfully inform the citzens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufac-turing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly ed by David Megowan, and more recently by call and examine his stock, as he teels confident they

> RICHARD OWENS, Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work,

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest otice and most favorable terms.
Lexington, Dec 13, 1838-50-tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

which may be put in operation by any power.
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-E. PERKINS.

OTN. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48t

The Henip and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shawilla will be according to the subscriber in Shawilla will Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to. FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf



and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE of eve ry description, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is so large as it might be, though he has where. His stock at present is not some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here

or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairma-

kers and Upholsteress. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.
HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-tf

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. July 19, 1837 22-tf

JABEZ BEACH,

A This Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and for very fine COACHEES, CHAR-IOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission. Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836--55--tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercar tile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm. J. PENNEY GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838 21-tf

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in reco mending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show. Hon. J. BURNET, Rev. DAVID ROOT,

JOHN H. GROSEBECK, Esq. And many others. And to the Managers of the Cincin

nati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by GLASCOE & HARRISON, Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets.

And by all the other Druggists in the city. Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838 46-tam \$5

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FA CULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skilful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several care. in several cases which have come under their observa-tion, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr's. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as

the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of HIPPOCRATES.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sana-tive has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumber Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H's. usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanatics of the submit to Dr. H's. usual mode of the submit tive; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entive: she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "Confirmed Consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr's.

Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty

Amherst, N. H., Jan 1, 1838. Dr. Rowland -I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room-he had settled his affairs und prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c. THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838. Dear Sir-The Matchless Senative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when be commenced taking it. He has re-cently sent me word that he selt quite vell, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y., March 14, 1838. Dear Sir -- In 48 hours after I received the package of mative, I sold all of it--and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short ise of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir-Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838. Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use.
Yours, &c. SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838. Dear Sir-Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by Mail, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Dont fail to THE Subscriber respectfully in send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per forms the citizens of Lexington | counce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M. Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838. Dear Sir-My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with pal pitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymoth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838. Dear Sir-I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you.

Respectfully, &c ISAAC B, RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838. Dear Sir-Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears A young man, Robert McIlhery had been wasting away in a seated consumption for the last two years-and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his or-

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c

A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H. The above powerful and invaluable medicine is ng wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it-No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE, Sole Agent for Claremont

Clarement, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me. "My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has als ways or generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the co nd that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CON-SUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well us myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued | Main and Water-sts, near Norton's Drug Sto taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we mar-

ried, sny ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when he called herself well. TIMOTHY GEORGE.
Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838." he called herself wELL.

From the Vermont Phonix. HEAR YE! -- THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboro', Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be re-ferred to by them as having been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative.

This certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.
This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. fect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Brattleboro, March 3, 1838.

Cretificate from Saml Culting, Esq, of Guilford, Vt.

1, Samuel Cutting, of Guilford, Vt., would certify that I have suffered for more than two years past from a severe lung complaint, attended with severe pain in my side and back, and with general debility. I have used great variety of medicines from various Physicians in this vicinity, and received advice from the most eminent Physicians of Boston, without the least benefit. I am now using the last bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side in which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanutive alone has affore ded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advise them to try the medicine without delay.

SAMUEL CUTTING. Guilford, March 19, 1838.

This certificate from Henry Clark, Esq, of Brattleboro.
This certifies that I had suffered for many months from an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of medicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health.

HENRY CLARK. Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

CThe above Medicine is for sale by D. S. ROW-LAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston, where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third rix dollars (\$2 50) per half ounce.

Dec. 4, 1838.—21-tf

Auction and Commission Store.

THE subscribers having associated themselves une der the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the best firm. their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, opposite the lower end of the Market house, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c. I, T. CAVINS, JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov 22, 1838-47-tf Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.



CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kenstucky in March last.—CAPITAL 300,000 DOL-LARS!-This Company willinsure Buildings, Fur-niture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boars, and their CARGOES

against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of "This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to

their advantage to call." The following arethe officerschosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President. WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON. M. C. Johnson, Directors. JOEL HIGGINS,

THOS. C. OREAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE, A. O. NEWTON, Secretary. ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor. Lex. May 7, 1838 21-tf

BEER. LEXINGTON BREWERY.

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street. THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER. He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPOR-TATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and; vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distribu-ted in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 .-- 46-6m

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us hy note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannoe be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement, JOHN CARTY, Jr. J. McCAULEY.

THE undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of GROCE-RIES, will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors. J. McCAULEY. Nov. 18, 1836 47-tf

THE DEPOSITORY. Citation, having been enabled to extend their business, now offer to the public, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLLOTHING. &c. Such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; over Coats; Coatees and Roundabouts; Vests, Pantaloons and Drawers; Linen, Calico and Fiannel Shirts; Cravats, Capes, Capes, Aprons, Sheets and Pillow-cases; Children's Clothing, and Comfortables of all sizes—offered whole-

sale and retail, at their room on Upper street, between Families having work to put out, will find it punctually attended to if sent to the Depository.

Dec 13, 1838-50